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SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1933.

Price 2d.

## Waterford County Council.

NO RATE STRUCK.

“THE MURDER BILL.”

MR. O'RYAN'S REFUSAL TO WITHDRAW.

CHAIRMAN ADJOURNS MEETING.

A special meeting of the Co. Council was held on Tuesday to deal with the estimate of rates for the current year. Mr. John Kiersey, Chairman, presided. There were also present—Messrs. G. J. Greene, P. Fitzgerald, C. J. Curran, John Power, Mr. O'Ryan, J. Harly John O'Donnell, D. Coghlan, Thomas Power, M. O'Regan, M. McGrath, P. O'Gorman, L. Hallahan, M. O'Brien, J. Halloran, J. Kirwan, M. Keane, P. Cunningham, M. Curran.

Several meetings had previously been held for the same purpose, but were adjourned in order to try and find out if the Government would increase the Agricultural Grant, the reduction of which this year would mean an increase of 1/5 in the £, on the rates.

The Secretary read the following letter from the L.G. Department:—"I am directed by the Minister for Local Government to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in regard to the adjournment for a fortnight of the striking of the rate and I am to state that there appears to be some misunderstanding of the position.

In providing Agricultural Grants as already announced to the total of £1,750,000 the Government have gone to the limit possible and there is no possibility whatever of any increase in the sum provided for the year 1933-34. The County Council should forthwith strike such a rate as may be necessary to provide in full for their financial requirements for the year.

Mr. Greene, then moved the motion standing in his name, viz:—"That, being now informed of the decreased Agricultural Grant, we rescind any estimate for year 1933-34 already adopted and proceed to adopt a more economical estimate compatible with the present decreased capacity of the Agricultural Ratepayers to pay."

He said the circumstances of the people were as well known to them all as to him. They had adopted provisionally some estimates. They adopted them in the belief and on the assumption that they were going to get a bigger grant, but unfortunately they found how it was not so. They had lost in grants £17,900. Whether it was necessary to rescind the estimates already provisionally adopted or not he would not say, but this motion was brought forward to clarify or legalise matters. If the estimates adopted required rescission they could go over them again and see where some necessary cuts could be made and so try to minimise the loss of a reduction in the grants of £17,900. He would not refer to the great incapacity of the ratepayers to pay. That was too well known.

Answering Mr. McGrath, the Secretary said the reduced grants equalled a rate of 1/5 in the £.

Mr. C. J. Curran, seconded, and said it was very hard to expect people to pay what they paid last year when the prices of all sorts of agricultural produce had been reduced.

Mr. O'Ryan—I am adverse to having this motion passed. If you can show that it is possible to make a saving without doing something else that will be a greater injury to the ratepayers it would be all right. We all know how harassed the ratepayers are at present, and we have sympathy with them. But we cannot get away from the fact that an assessment has come to the farmers and the ratepayers in other directions. The question of derating has been raised, but the farmers had got more than that as they had got relief of half their annuities. Further, the ratepayers and farmers have not been called upon to pay any annuities for November last, and they won't be called upon to pay any annuities for May 1933. Thus they have a whole year's annuities off. That is a great ease to the ratepayers and you cannot blind yourself to these facts. Sensible men know it and it is the opinion of the ratepayers too. If I could safeguard the ratepayers I would go as far as any one else. This is all eye wash. The services of the County must be provided for. You can only make a saving at the expense of the roads. I will not support that. In place of paying men to do work you will be giving them money to do nothing in the shape of Home Assistance, and the ratepayers must pay all the time for the roads. For that reason I hold the motion impracticable. If you can show me there is a way out and that a saving can be effected without interfering with the road work I will agree.

Mr. Greene—Perhaps I can show you.

Mr. O'Gorman—You say no one is to get any concession but the farmers. There are a lot of shopkeepers, traders, clerks and people living on

## Our New Bishop.

APPOINTMENT OF VERY REV. DR. KINANE.

A BRILLIANT CAREER.

Very Rev. Jeremiah Kinane, Professor of Canon Law in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, has been appointed Bishop of Waterford, in succession to the late Most Rev. Dr. Hackett, who died on June 1 last year.

Dr. Kinane was born 48 years ago, at Uppercurch, Thurles. He received his secondary education at St. Patrick's College, Thurles. In 1903 he entered Maynooth, where his ability in philosophy and theology were early recognised by his professors, and in 1909, at the beginning of his fourth-year Divinity course, he was specially selected by the Episcopal Trustees of the College, and sent to Rome to specialise in Canon Law.

From 1909 till 1911 he studied Roman and Canon Law in the famous Roman Seminary—the Apollinare—where he won his Doctorate with high distinction.

He was ordained to the priesthood in 1910 in the Church of St. Apollinaris, Rome, and celebrated his first Mass on April 25—exactly 23 years ago.

In October 1911, on his return to Ireland, Father Kinane was appointed to the Chair of Canon Law at Maynooth, vacated by Monsignor Salvatore Luzio, the present Regent of the Sacred Apostolic Penitentiary.

For the past 22 years Father Kinane has professed Canon Law in Maynooth College, where the majority of the present generation of the Irish secular clergy have studied under him.

On the promotion of Most Rev. Dr. Harty to the Archbishopric of Cashel, Dr. Kinane became correspondent in Canon Law to the Irish Bishops. His reputation as a Canonist is not, however, confined to Ireland.

Readers of the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record" in England, America, and Australia have long been familiar with his notes on Canon Law, and solutions of queries submitted to him from all parts of the English-speaking world.

These published queries constituted however, only a small portion of the questions which he was called upon to solve, and the majority of which he answered by post.

On several occasions his interpretation of difficult legal questions have been confirmed by the decisions of the Roman Congregation.

More than once he has been called upon to give expert advice and evidence as a Canonist in civil cases.

Soon after the publication of the Code of Canon Law he wrote a series of articles in which he commented on the main changes in the new legislation, and compared it with the old discipline, of which he is an acknowledged master. For some years Prof. Kinane has been engaged in the writing of a treatise on Laws and Custom.

**1927 MAYNOOTH SYNOD.**  
 At the Maynooth Synod of 1927, in which he acted as Vice-Chancellor, his services were invaluable. He had much to do with the drafting of the Decrees, and also in preparing and publishing the Appendix.

For many years he has acted as hon. treasurer of the Maynooth Union.

The new Bishop-Elect was made Canon of the Cashel Cathedral Chapter in 1927. His brother Rev. Edward Kinane, is also a priest of the Archdiocese of Cashel.

## DUNGARVAN DISTRICT COURT.

(Held on Wednesday before Mr. Troy, D.J.).

Horse Unattended.  
 Guard Regan, charged John Flynn, Cariglea, with allowing a horse on the street unattended for 9 hours and also for not having a light.

Complainant stated the horse was tied to a post and was very restive. Witness interviewed the defendant, who told him he had given a drink and feed to the horse during the day.

The defendant who did not appear was fined 40/- and for having no light 5/-.

No Lights.  
 Guard Sheehan, Cappagh, charged T. Sanford and C. Coleman, with cycling without lights. Fines of 1/- and 2/6 respectively were imposed.

Larceny of Larch Poles, Chains, Etc.  
 Superintendent O'Shea, charged Patk. Hayes, Nicholas Street, Dungarvan, with the larceny of some larch poles, 2 cart chains and 6 meal sacks, the property of Mr. J. J. Morrissey, Ballymacmaigue, and value at 44/-.

Mr. Farrell, solr., defended.

Sergt. O'Mahony, Cappagh, deposed to getting a report on the 24th inst., from Mr. McGrissey. After enquiries he visited the house of accused and found portion of a larch pole. He told me had swiped the cart chains for lighter ones. Witness got back the chains and one pole.

To Mr. Farrell—He showed me the larch pole. He denied the chains at first, but after admitted it.

Mr. Farrell, pleaded for leniency for the accused, who was pleading guilty to the charge, and is a married man with seven children and an invalid wife, and who had to exist on 15/- a week Home Assistance. He is a very good workman when he could get work.

Guard Regan said the accused had a family of seven, which he tries to provide for as well as he can.

Justice—Addressing the defendant, said he got away a few times before, and could not be allowed to take other people's property. He would adjourn the case for 3 months.

Six Months Hard Labour.  
 In the adjourned case of Superintendent O'Shea, against Benjamin Levi, for obtaining £58 by false pretences from various people in Dungarvan and elsewhere by representing he was a photographer and would enlarge photos, etc.

Mr. Farrell, solr., for the accused said the case was adjourned to see if the Jewish Board of Guardians would interest themselves in the case, unfortunately, he got a letter from the Board's solicitor, stating that the Board were not in a position to put up the money. With regard to the accused he had already done 15 months in England and Scotland for the same offence and he is now 8 weeks in jail here, so that altogether he has done seventeen months for a sum less than £100, and as the Justice is aware many a man who defaulted for a far greater amount got off with a shorter sentence.

Supt. O'Shea said while he agreed with Mr. Farrell, regarding the terms served, at the same time the people of the county had lost £58 by his actions.

Justice—Are all the charges against the defendant here now? It would be better for him if there are other charges to ask to have them taken into account.

Supt.—The charges include offences at Dungarvan, Cork, Dublin, Naas Letterkenny.

Accused in reply to the Justice said he would like to have an offence in Waterford City included.

The Justice sentenced the accused to six months with hard labour from the date of his arrest (March 14th).

**DUNGARVAN BRANCH I.N.T.O.**  
 In the Town Hall, on Wednesday, all the teachers of the district met and vehemently protested against the unfair treatment meted out to them under the terms of the Economics Bill. No meeting for years was so well attended. Detailed report next issue.

**Mr. Stack—And Lord Ashtown did.**  
 Mr. O'Ryan—And the Chairman was before you went to the country at all.  
 Chairman—And you were kicked out before you went to the country.  
 Mr. O'Ryan—I won't withdraw it.  
 Chairman—Unless you do I will adjourn the meeting.  
 Mr. O'Ryan—I won't withdraw it.  
 Mr. Greene—Go on with the business. You are paying too much attention to what Mr. O'Ryan says. Sure no one minds him and don't you either.  
 Chairman—Unless Mr. O'Ryan withdraws—  
 Mr. Curran—You are only making a hero of him.  
 Mr. Greene—It is only hot air.  
 As Mr. O'Ryan refused to withdraw the statement to which objection was taken, the Chairman adjourned the meeting and left the Chair. The remaining members and officials remained for some time and then all left the Chamber to the reverse side of the Village Blacksmith—"Something attempted nothing done." Thus for the fifth time in the recent past the Council concluded without having struck a rate for the current year.

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## KILMATHOMAS NEWS.

CONDOLENCE.

At a special meeting of the men's branch of the Clonea Sacred Heart Confraternity—held subsequent to the usual monthly meeting—Mr. John O'Donnell (Glenafooka), presiding, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Michael Murphy (Ballyneale), and seconded by Mr. Richard Keating (Kilcanavee), was passed in respectful silence:—"That we, the members of the Men's Branch of the Clonea Sacred Heart Confraternity, wish to place on record our deep sense of loss occasioned by the death of our devoted Parish Priest and Spiritual Director, the late Very Rev. James Canon Wall, and to convey an expression of our deep sympathy to his relatives and to the Very Rev. Archdeacon Byrne, Vicar Capitular, and the clergy of Waterford and Lismore, and the great loss which the diocese has sustained through the death of a zealous and scholarly priest."

**THE MONTHLY COURT.**  
 The usual monthly court was held at the Courthouse, Kilmathomas, before Mr. F. J. McCabe, D.J. Decrees for full amounts claimed, were granted in a heavy calendar of undefended civil bills disposed of. Messrs. E. A. Ryan and J. F. Quirk, were the solicitors engaged. Fines varying from 1/- to 5/- and court costs were inflicted on several residents of the Kill and Stradbally Garda districts found in possession of unlicensed dogs. In each case the dogs were paid for after the issue of the summonses. Edward Paul Hearn, successfully applied for compensation against his neighbour, John Tobin, for damage caused by the trespass of a donkey and goats. Mr. Hearn told his worship that he would not press for payment if the respondent kept the animals off his lands in future. Tobin did not appear in court. Mr. Patrick Murphy, Garage proprietor, Newtown, Kilmathomas, applied for and was granted a renewal of his license to sell petrol. Fines of 1/- and 2/- were imposed in a lengthy list of breaches of the Lights Act. For failing to send their children regularly to school, a number of Kill parents were fined 5/- and costs. Charged with using a motor car, on which the tax was not paid, a man named Michael Whelan, was fined £60, mitigated to 5/- the nominal penalty. Guard Conliffe, Kill, prosecuted in this case. In the other Garda prosecutions, the complainants were: Sergt. O'Mahony, Kill; Guard Fitzgerald, do.; Sergt. Lynch, Stradbally, and Guard Rice, Kilmathomas.

**R.I.P.**  
 An old and deservedly popular resident of the Mahonbridge district, in the person of Miss Mary Anne Prendergast who was for years employed by Miss Fairholme, as cook, was buried in Kilrossanty churchyard on the 17th inst., amid many manifestations of regret.

**DEATH OF MRS. PRENDERGAST.**  
 We regret to record the death of Mrs. Prendergast, mother of Mr. Thos. Prendergast, farmer, Kalfoun, Kilmathomas, which occurred at her son's residence on Friday of last week, after a protracted illness and in her 84th year. She was a worthy member of a good old stock of the Decies, and was held in the highest respect by all who knew her. The remains accompanied by a huge cortege, were removed to Fews Catholic Church on Saturday evening, and the interment took place in the adjoining graveyard after the late Mass on Sunday. Requiem High Mass was offered up for the happy repose of deceased's soul on Monday morning at Fews church. May she rest in peace.

**ANOTHER DEMISE.**  
 All that was mortal of Miss Ellen Power, sister of Mr. Edmond Power, Kilmoylan, Kilmathomas, was laid to rest in Newtown churchyard on last Sunday evening, in the presence of numerous relatives, friends and sympathisers. Peace to her soul.

**THE FAIR.**  
 Kilmathomas monthly fair, held on Tuesday, was a big, bad tryst. Quotations ruling, deals transacted were similar to those obtaining at Dungarvan last week and which were chronicled in our previous issue.

**BY THE WAY.**  
 We are asked to state that a visit from the Dungarvan Dramatic Class (playing the "Sign of the Cross") would be welcomed by a capacity at Kilmathomas. Perhaps the Old Boro players will be able to oblige at a no far-distant date.

**THE VERDICT.**  
 "My Lord" said the foreman of the jury when giving in the verdict—We find the man who stole the mare not guilty.

## ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Last week-end, a man named Harold Charles Moscow, trading as Maxton Saunders, was charged at a special court (before Mr. Timothy Dowley, P.C.) at Kilmathomas Garda station with, as alleged, obtaining money by false pretences from Guard John Rice, Kilmathomas. It was stated that the accused posed as an optician. He was remanded in custody to Ballybricken prison, bail being allowed in personal recognisances of £200 and two sureties of £100 each. He was released on Saturday, his bailers being Isaac Marcus and Joseph Garber, Moscow, alias Saunders, came to Kilmathomas in a 6-cylinder super-Essex motor car.

**A GREAT GAME.**  
 The senior football duel between Stradbally and the Brickies Rangers at the Gaelic Field, Dungarvan, on Sunday last, was well worth going a long way to witness. The units were well-matched and the best team won. Here are the full figures of the great game: Stradbally—14 overs; 5 frees; 3 50's; 1 goal; 6 points. Brickies—5 overs; 8 frees; 3 50's; 2 goals; 1 point. Mr. Pax Whelan (Co. Board Sec.) was an admirable referee.

The Dungarvan juniors easily out-footballed Ballynamada, and Clashmore S.F., combination gave a W.O. to Kilrossanty. A 45 minutes, aside friendly between the latter lots—splendidly sired by Mr. Michael Connors, Dungarvan—wound up in a win for Kilrossanty by 2-2 to a virgin sheet. The venue was in tip-top form and the programme attracted a good attendance. The famous enclosure will hold a monster gathering on tomorrow (Sunday) for the Kerry-Waterford minor and junior football fray. A wee bird whispers that the "Kingdomers" won't have things as "jammy" as they may think in the hours of action.

**“THE UPPER ROOM.”**  
 This powerful drama of Christ's Passion was again successfully produced at Stradbally Convent of Mercy Schools (by the highly-talented pupils thereof) on last Sunday night, and attracted another huge gathering of thoroughly appreciative patrons. All praise to the gifted young artists and to their matchless tutors.

**WE LEARN.**  
 That Mr. Liam Whelan, N.T., Kilmathomas, has been appointed to the principality of Whitechurch Boys' N.S., which position was rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Pat Condon.

**ENJOYABLE GYMKHANA AT WHITFIELD.**  
 A good gathering attended a most enjoyable gymkhana organised by Lady Susan Dawday, and other members of the Dawday family, at Old Whitfield, on Saturday afternoon. The event was run off very successfully in delightful weather, the proceeds being devoted to the Nurses' Fund.

An attractive programme of events was arranged for the occasion, and was run off without a hitch, the majority of those in attendance having brought horses and ponies, providing strong entries.

Lady E. Dawday acted as treasurer to the event, and Mrs. Villiers-Stuart, with a capable committee of ladies, supervised the catering arrangements.

With a grey cob, the property of Miss Murphy, Waterside, Mr. Ewy, captured a number of events, including the Potato Race, the V.C. Race and the Musical Chairs Competition. Lord Waterford was second in the latter competition, and with Miss Gettin, the Marquis won the Gretna Green race. The bending race was won by Mr. P. Dawday, and Master Hupt won the pony race. The pole and bucket race was also won by Mr. Foley, and the relay event went to the team entered by Mr. Power, The Sweep.

**BULL SALES.**  
 At the Mallow Bull Show on Wednesday for which large entries were received, Mr. John Hennessy, Killossera, Dungarvan, was awarded first prize for best non-pedigree Shorthorn Bull, calved between 1st September, 1931 and 30th April, 1932. He was also commended in the same class with another exhibit. At the Sale which followed prices ruled low.

At a Supplementary Sale of Bulls in Waterford under the auspices of the Co. Branch of the Dairy Shorthorn Breeders Society, Messrs. T. O'Regan, Kilmeehan and E. Power, Kilture, were Judges. The entries totalled 42. Park Flower Dairyman, the property of Mr. N. Connors, Stradbally, won first prize. The quality of the exhibits was the very best and in keeping with the high class Dairy animals produced in this and adjoining counties. Had this Sale been recognised for granting premiums, there were several animals up to the standard required.



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THIS IS THE TIME TO SECURE YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.  
AVOID DUTY AND ENCOURAGE IRISH LABOUR!  
THEY HADN'T GOT TO WORK.  
Doctor—Well, have you taken the box of pills I sent you?  
Mrs. Tomato—Yes, sir, but I don't feel any better. I guess the lid has not come off yet.

**YOUGHAL DISTRICT COURT.**

(Before Mr. G. P. Farrell, D.J.)

**Alteration of Hours.**  
Mr. Wm. R. Hodnett, solr., applied on behalf of Mr. P. J. Meade, Atlantic Hotel, for an alteration of hours during the summer months.  
Supt. Dennehy said there was no objection.  
The application was granted.

A similar application by Mr. Hodnett, on behalf of Mr. E. G. Halpin, Devonshire Arms Hotel, was also granted.

**Unlicensed Dogs.**  
On the complaint of Sergt. Eddie Killeagh, and Guard Smyth, a number of farmers from the Ballymacoda district were fined 20/- mitigated to 5/- for having unlicensed dogs.

**Drunk, Disorderly, Etc.**  
Supt. Dennehy, charged Patk. Shellew, ex-soldier, with being drunk and disorderly, resisting arrest and assaulting Guard Downes.

Guard Downes, stated that on receiving a complaint he went to Browne street, where he found the defendant drunk outside a public house. Witness asked him to go home, but he refused and struck at him. Witness escaped the first attempt, but he got the second in the forehead. He was knocked back against the door of the premises, breaking the glass. Some time ago a charge of drunk and disorderly had been adjourned for 3 months.

The Justice said the present was a rather serious charge.

Replying to the Court, witness said the defendant was apparently mentally deficient, having been shell-shocked during the war. He was alright when sober, but was a nuisance and danger to the public when drunk, and people were afraid of him.  
He was fined 2/- and 8/6 costs.

**Matrimonial Differences.**  
Mrs. Norah Keohane, North Main street, charged her husband with failing to maintain her and with desertion.

Mr. J. N. R. Macnamara, solr., for plaintiff, and Mr. J. L. Keane, solr., for defendant.

Mr. Macnamara said that was a summons for maintenance and desertion. The case had been before the Court last day and it had been dismissed. Since then the defendant persisted in refusing to support his wife. She was compelled to leave him and go into furnished lodgings, supported by her sister.

Plaintiff said she left the house on the 13th inst. He wouldn't give her anything to keep her up. He had given her nothing for the past three months. Her sister had supported her since as she had no means of her own. He earned good money as a carter and had plenty for drink.

Cross-examined by Mr. Keane—Did he tell you that if your sister left the house he would do what he could for you?—Yes, but I wouldn't live in the house without my sister. Did he ask you the day before Easter for God's sake not to leave the house and to let your sister go?—He asked me if I was going to make a change after Easter, I said yes, and he said all right.

Mr. Keane, cross-examined witness at length on the evidence given, which was practically the same as at last hearing.

Mr. Macnamara—Why were you so anxious to have your sister with you?—Because he would be fighting—he threatened me twice.

The Justice—When was this?—About 4 months ago. Any trouble up to four months ago?—Yes, he was always going on.

The Justice—Are you not producing the sister?  
Mr. Macnamara—No.  
Mr. Keane asked for a dismissal.  
The Justice—I would like to hear your client.

Mr. Keane having argued that there was no evidence to support the charge of desertion, said that was an appeal from the Court's own decision.

The Justice said it was a little more, but it didn't perhaps radically alter the position.

James Keohane, stated he had made a living by the shop and taking lodgers, but his wife would not keep things going. His sister-in-law never brought in anything. He used bring in things for the house.

The Justice—Did you think you were a better housekeeper? (laughter). The money was going elsewhere.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macnamara—Witness said he gave his wife money for clothes once. He never took drink to do him any harm. Nobody ever saw him drunk or going in home at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. He backed horses and played cards very seldom. He would stock the shop if the sister-in-law left the house. He never abused his wife.

Your sole reason for refusing to support her is to get the sister out?—Yes.  
The Justice—Do you swear you are anxious to make this marriage satisfactory?—Yes. I swear I am trying to do the best I can.

Are you prepared to let her do the housekeeping?—Certainly I am.  
Sergt. O'Beirne said he had nothing to say against Keohane. He was a hard working man.

Mr. Macnamara—Have you ever seen him drunk?—No. If I had I would have to take action against him.  
The Justice—A man might be drunk and the Sergt. might not know it (laughter).

Mr. Macnamara argued that the facts given in evidence constituted desertion. The Justice said he agreed largely with the view of the law put by Mr. Keane, but he thought it only right to

**Conserving Fodder for Winter Use.**

The extract published last week from the series of talks broadcast from the Athlone and Cork Stations by Dr. Henry Kennedy, reviewed the experiments which have been conducted in other countries to provide a cheap home-grown substitute for hay, and reference was made to the A.I.V. process, which has been so successfully adopted in Finland, where, as Dr. Kennedy points out, it is estimated that the use of A.I.V. fodder for winter feeding of cows reduces the cost of milk production by 30 to 40 per cent.

Independent investigations on the value of the process have been carried out in Sweden and in Germany, experiments which have borne out the claims of the Finnish experts. Two German agricultural investigators, Dr. Kirsch and Dr. Hildebrandt, who were the foremost workers and exponents of the molasses system of fodder conservation, in an article in a German agricultural paper, have stated that while the molasses system was, undoubtedly, a great advance on previous technique in silage making, on account of the relatively high costs involved it made comparatively slow progress. They had examined the Finnish method, and in this article stated that beyond question it had economic advantages which put it in the forefront of all methods of fodder conservation for the winter.

It has to be emphasised again, Dr. Kennedy said, that the experimental work on this question, which led to the new and revolutionary process of fodder conservation, was carried out in countries where the practical difficulties of hay-making, which are so familiar a feature of our agriculture, do not arise. The incentive to the experimental work which led to these new developments was to find a method of preserving fodder which would minimise the losses in hay-making under practically ideal weather conditions.

For us in this country, with our humid climate, and with the hay-making difficulties with which everybody interested in agriculture is but too familiar, the recent discoveries give a promise of effecting little short of a real revolution in our agricultural practice. In the first place this is one of the few countries in the world which can grow grass with certainty. The humid climate and the uniformly distributed rainfall throughout the year are responsible for this advantage. These humid conditions, which are of such advantage to the growth of grass, make it practically impossible to make good hay.

The new process of fodder conservation for winter use is entirely independent of weather conditions—in fact, it is desirable that the grass or other green fodder should be cut and stored under humid conditions, so much so that in Finland, where the summer is very dry, it is advised that the cutting and storage of the grass should not be carried out in the midday sun. What the A.I.V. process amounts to is this: that with very low capital costs for the simple type of silos involved, and a very low current cost for the acid, a fodder is available for winter, which virtually means that the cows are on pasture grass during winter, as well as in summer. In other words, in this country, with natural advantages of pasture which are unequalled by any country in the world, the surplus of summer growth can be preserved virtually intact for winter use.

Apart from the problem of the nutritive value of the fodder for the winter, the nutritive value in its ordinary sense, the new development has other advantages which, from the point of view of the public health, are of decided importance. The vitamins of the grass are preserved, so that milk from cows fed on this fodder has genuine characteristics—a matter which is of the utmost importance to the health and well-being of the community, and especially of children. From the commercial point of view, there is the preservation of the carotene of the grass, the butter from milk produced by the A.I.V. fodder has the characteristics of summer butter in regard to colour, texture, and aroma.

From the point of view of labour economy the provision of winter fodder by the new process is of great interest. It is but too well known that labour requirements on farms in this country have to be provided to meet the peak labour requirements during the few fine days in the summer when hay-making is practicable, and it is not too much to say that during the rest of the year it is difficult to find an economic use for much of this labour.

With the new development the procedure would be far different. The grass would be cut at least twice, and on the better land three times a year, so that the process of harvesting the fodder for winter use could begin on the good land towards the end of May and could go on until the end of October. In fact, a silo was filled in this country in the first week of last November. The A.I.V. process was used, and the resulting fodder was excellent. This in itself, apart from the impossibility of proper labour economy during the summer, when the work of hay-making is interfered with by unfavourable weather, is of the greatest importance.

"I would again repeat," said Dr. Kennedy, "the possibility of a real revolution in our agricultural economy as the result of the new process of grass preservation. We have differed from other European countries in our lack of provision of proper food for cattle during the winter. The new knowledge can put us without delay in the fore-front of agricultural coun-

**Larceny.**  
William Fleming, of no fixed abode, was charged with the larceny of a stirrup strap, value 8/-, the property of R. Matherway, Clopinstree.

Supt. Dennehy, prosecuted.  
J. Matherway, stated that on 30th March, the accused got a lodging from them in the dairy. After he had gone they missed the strap.

Replying to the Court, witness said they gave the accused his supper, bed and breakfast occasionally.

The Justice—You were very generous to him, anyhow.  
Witness said they know the man well.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said the man had trained an animal belonging to his uncle some years ago, and had left an old saddle behind, which they cast aside.

Sergt. Lupton, stated that the accused admitted taking the stirrup leather, but didn't know where it was now.

Evidence was given to the effect that the strap was originally worth 12 to 14s., but could be bought now for 5/-.

Replying to the Court accused pleaded guilty. He didn't know what he was doing—he was absent-minded (laughter). He had treated these people badly after all their kindness to him.

The Justice—You are a dangerous man. What is his record?  
Sergt. O'Beirne—He has just come out of jail after doing a fortnight for the larceny of timber.

The Supt.—Where is the strap now?  
Accused—I don't know.  
The Justice—If I let you out will you bring it back?—Yes, after a week.

The Supt.—Don't go into another stable to steal somebody else's (laughter).

Mr. Matherway, appealed to the Court to let him off, if he promised to return the article.  
He was let out under the P.O.A. with a stern warning that he would be severely dealt with if he offended again.

**PORKATINE**  
PIG POWDERS  
save 4 weeks' feeding  
Makes suckly pigs thrive, keeps healthy, puts thriving 32 doses for 1/-; also in 15/6 tin 100 doses from leading meat chauts, stores, and chemists. Made in Ireland.

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Year after year many farmers lose promising calves through curd and scour. You can rear every calf. You needn't lose one through this disease, as a few doses of Cureox are sufficient to effect an immediate cure, and a couple of doses each week is an unfailing preventive. The symptoms of Curd and Scour are head-staggers, grinding of teeth and stretching neck and body. Cureox is an excellent preventive of Wool Ball in lambs.

Note—For animals with scour over six months old give "Scourax," 3/- (post 6d.); 5/- (post 9d.)

**CUREOX**  
will save your calves

Prices, per bottle, 12/6 (post 1/-); 8/6 and 5/- (post 6d.); 3/- (post 6d.). From leading merchants, stores and chemists, or from sole manufacturers, Henry Bell, Ltd., Waterford.

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46 Main Street, DUNGARVAN

Call and see for yourself.

**SINN FEIN LEADER**  
THE MEN OF EASTER WEEK.

Mr. Brian O'Higgins, President of Sinn Fein, on Sunday, unveiled the Memorial at Mount St. Bridge, Dublin, erected in memory of the men killed in the fighting there in Easter Week, 1916.

Mr. O'Higgins, who spoke in Irish and English, said that at the end of Easter Week, 1916, it seemed to many as if the conquest of Ireland was accomplished at last. Dublin was a city of ruin, the flag of the Republic was down in the dust, the soldiers of the Republic were prisoners of the English enemy.

When the truth began to beat its way out through the English smoke screen of lies, and when tales of sacrifice and almost unbelievable bravery came to the ears of the Irish people, all that was best in their hearts leaped up to meet the spirit of the men who had fallen in that week of glory, and it was a living nation, indeed, that stood up to the English threat of conscription.

One of the most inspiring of all the stories of that time was connected with these eight soldiers of the Republic to whose deathless memory that memorial had been erected through the exertions of a small group of their comrades of the Third Dublin Battalion of the Irish Volunteers. What had come to be known as the Battle of Mount St. Bridge, was one of the fiercest fights of the Rising, and the resistance offered by the handful of men to a fully equipped army of invaders would be almost incredible had they not the enemy's testimony to it in the list of their dead and wounded, which run into hundreds.

As a simple account of sheer heroism and unselfish devotion to duty, the story of this battle equalled any incident in the history of the world, and he ventured to say that it had never been told to the children of a single school in Ireland.

It was only in a free Irish Republic that the men of 1916 could be worthy honoured. That those misguided or selfish Irishmen who had accepted England's alternative to Irish Independence should seek to associate themselves and their position with the soldiers of Easter Week was nothing less than an insult to the unyielding dead.

They did not give their lives for a Treaty of surrender, for a place in the British Empire, for a mongrel legislature, for the lie and fraud and the imposture which was known to-day as the Irish Free State, with its army of mercenaries, and its government by permanent British officials.

"I have endeavoured to figure out the cost of production of a starch unit under Irish conditions, and I am satisfied," said Dr. Kennedy, "that it can be produced at 4d., or even less. From the point of view of winter production, this figure has to be contrasted with a figure of 1 1/3d., which would be necessary in the case of a starch unit derived from imported cakes and meals. The disparity between the two figures is of the most profound importance, and emphasises the significance of the developments which I have endeavoured to describe."

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Offers will be received by the Under-signed Solicitors on behalf of Mrs. Mary Beresford of Kilmurray Cottage, for the Grazing for a period of 14 months of that part of the Lands of Ballycullane, containing eighteen acres, and two roads.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Solicitors, Dungarvan.

CAPPOQUIN ANNUAL BULL SALE AT THE SALESYARD, CAPPOQUIN, THURSDAY, MAY, 4th.

Commencing at 11 o'clock. (Licensed and Registered Bulls). Early Entries will be appreciated. Terms Cash; usual Auction Fees. MICHAEL F. WALSH, Auctioneer & Valuer, Cappoquin.

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FREE STATE'S DEFAULT.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, stated in Parliament yesterday that the sum withheld from this country by the Irish Free State from May, 1932 up to date was £4,864,000. The approximate amount collected from July 15th last to April 23 on goods imported from the Free State was £2,727,000.

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KERRY I.R.A. MAN ON HUNGER STRIKE.

REPUBLIC PRESS STATEMENT.

"John O'Connor, Farmer's Bridge, Tralee, who refused to recognise the Court at Tralee yesterday and was sent to Cork Jail, is on hunger and thirst strike there," runs a statement issued by the Republican Press, Dublin.

WATERFORD MAY FAIR.

In order to convenience our customers it is our intention to remain Open until 3 p.m., THURSDAY, MAY 4th.

HARPUR BROTHERS, WATERFORD.

A WHOLE HOGGER.

Priest—How much hay did you steal Pat? Pat—I may as well confess to your Reverence for the whole stack. I am going for the rest to-night.

FARMERS' and RATEPAYERS' LEAGUE.

CO. WATERFORD BRANCH.

Coming Elections.

On the question of the coming Co. Council Election it was unanimously agreed to hold conventions in the several areas for the selection of candidates whose names would be submitted for ratification to a Convention to be held in Dungarvan on Saturday, 6th May.

The following local conventions were fixed:—

- Clashmore Area at Clashmore—Sunday 30th April, at 3 o'clock. Lismore Area at Lismore, Sunday 30th April, at 3 o'clock. Kilmacthomas Area at Rathgor-mack, Sunday 30th April, at 3 o'clock. Tramore Area at Granville Hotel, Waterford, Saturday, April 29th, at 4 o'clock. Dungarvan Area at the Town Hall, Saturday, April 29th, at 4 p.m.

WATERFORD—Although 90 teachers were on strike in Waterford area, including 49 in the city schools, the attendances at the latter were, if anything, above normal, and in no instance were pupils kept at home. Members of religious communities supervised the classes. Several lay teachers, whose membership of the I.N.T.O. had lapsed, were at work.

CARRICK-ONSUIR — About six schools were open in the area.

Man, proudly, at County Court: "I am master in my own house." Plaintiff: "When his wife is out."

Substitutes for Hay.

CONSERVATION OF HIGH PROTEIN-CONTENT FODDER.

In connection with the series of broadcast addresses recently given by Dr. Henry Kennedy, he dealt with the difference in quality of our hay crop towards that of northern European countries, and pointed out that if winter dairying were to be attempted under existing circumstances some nutritious food would be necessary to supplement a portion of the hay, even for maintenance purposes, and that, with present prices for dairy products, would make the whole matter completely uneconomic. Hereunder Dr. Kennedy gives consideration to the possibilities of finding a cheap and suitable substitute for hay, and draws on his knowledge of Continental progress in this direction.

For many years, Dr. Kennedy stated two alternatives have been adopted in other countries as a cheap home-grown substitute for hay. The first is the artificial drying of the grass in order to avoid the losses due to drying under natural conditions. The experiments on these lines have been successful in producing a highly nutritious food, having practically all the qualities of the grass from which it was made, but the indications are such that it does not seem likely to be a practical proposition for a country of small farmers. The other alternative is the storing of grass or other green fodder in silos. There is nothing new in this idea; it has been carried on in one form or another in various parts of the world for thousands of years. It is a commonplace of stock farming in the United States and Canada, where the crop preserved is maize, which is chaffed into small portions, blown into high tower silos, and so preserved for winter use. It has been practised in various European countries for many years, both with grass and with cultivated crops, such as beans, peas, vetches, oats, etc. In its original form the fodder was usually preserved in high tower silos and the capital cost involved in the construction of these, with the necessary mechanism for chaffing and filling, put it out of court for small farmers.

On the Continent, particularly in Germany, smaller silos have been constructed suitable to the purse of the small farmers, and a considerable amount of success attended these efforts. In this country for a number of years grass and other crops have been preserved in this way. The losses, however, have been very substantial, and here it is well to indicate what the losses in hay-making may be. According to a Swiss expert, Professor Weigner, of the University of Zurich, hay-making under Swiss conditions—that is, in a very dry climate—results in losses of feeding value of 35 to 40 per cent. In our climate the losses must be very substantially higher, and it is probable that on the average a loss of 60 per cent. would not be too high an estimate. The same investigator, Professor Weigner, put the losses in the old method of making silage at, approximately, the same amount, namely, 35 to 40 per cent. Writers on the subject have drawn attention to the uncertainty of the results obtained by endeavouring to preserve green fodder in this way. Notwithstanding this, considering our conditions of rainfall, Dr. Kennedy said he personally was of the opinion that the extension of this practice, even under the old conditions, would be a vast improvement on hay-making.

For the last ten or fifteen years, attempts have been made on the Continent to improve the process and minimise the losses. The first substantial improvement was made in Germany by the addition of about 1 per cent by weight of molasses to the fodder, which must be chaffed as it is put into the silo, the object of the molasses being to provide a medium for the rapid growth of a certain type of lactic acid-forming bacteria which would cause the necessary fermentation at a low temperature and so avoid the losses involved in high temperature fermentation and the danger of very undesirable, butyric acid fermentations taking place. It was claimed that the losses were reduced by this process to from 10 to 15 per cent. of the food value of the green fodder, and the method was developed to a considerable extent in Germany, particularly in East Prussia. It has, however, certain drawbacks, the chief being the necessity for providing the chaffing machinery, which, again, raises the capital cost involved.

As indicating, however, the results which can be achieved by this method, Dr. Kennedy quoted a German experiment on a moorland demonstration farm. Twenty-six cows fed upon moorland pasture during the summer and on silage made by the molasses process in the winter with a little hay averaged 900 gallons per cow during the year. No cow got any concentrated food, winter or summer, unless giving over 4½ gallons of milk per day, and the total quantity of concentrated food used in the year for the 26 cows was 43 cwt. This experiment is enough to indicate what can be done with properly-treated pasture and grass properly preserved for winter use.

But the most sensational development emanates from Finland, where a Finnish scientist, Professor Virtanen, began experiments in 1925 designed to improve fodder preservation. In 1928 the results of this experiment were tried on two farms. The results were so favourable that the great co-operative organisation, Valio, of whose scientific staff Professor Virtanen is a chief, made the process available for 3,000 farmers. In 1930 5,000 farmers made silage according to the new pro-

ST. JOAN OF ARC.

LECTURE IN DUNGARVAN.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Lecture Association, a very interesting Lecture on St. Joan of Arc, was given in the Town Hall, Dungarvan, on Sunday night by Prof. Wm. Magennis, M.A., National University of Ireland. The Lecture, which was illustrated with lantern slides, depicted the various scenes in the short life of the Maid of Orleans, when she was engaged in driving the English Armies out of France and placing Charles VII. on the Throne.

Very Rev. T. O'Brien, P.P., V.F., who presided, said Prof. Magennis occupied a high position in the National University, and he was sure the Lecture he was about to deliver on one of the greatest heroines in history, who had been beatified in modern times, would be a treat to them all. He then introduced Prof. Magennis.

Prof. Magennis, said the story of St. Joan of Arc, was one of the most unique in human history. It was the story of a country girl born in a remote part of what is now France. She got very little schooling and she was not very bright, but she was strong enough to enable her to read and write. Yet, that peasant girl at the age of 17 years acted as Commander-in-Chief to the Armies of France with great military leaders accepting her orders and pronouncing her to be a military genius. That girl had never military training. Led by visions and voices calling on her to save France she went and saw Charles the Dauphin, who having got from her a sign that she was inspired from above entrusted her with the command of an Army and she entered the City of Orleans in triumph in April, 1429 at the age of 19 years. She won several important battles and succeeded in clearing out the English forces, but one day when making a sally at Compeigne she was captured by the Burgundians and later handed over to the English. By them she was tried as a sorceress, and for having practised witchcraft, etc. She was condemned to death and her sentence was to be burned to death, on a jagged pile. In accordance with that sentence she was burned as a witch in the streets of Rouen, in 1431.

The Lecturer gave a brilliant exposition of the various episodes in the life of Saint Joan of Arc, proving how she had been inspired by visions in the pursuit of her cause. And the then Pope had a commission appointed which took evidence from eye-witnesses and friends of the heroine on the matter of her exploits, all of which were substantiated. The tradition that France, ruined by a woman, would be saved by a Maid came true. The various scenes associated with her short life were beautifully illustrated with lantern slides, from her childhood days at Domremi to the final scene when she sat on the pile of burning faggots in Rouen. A number of equestrian statues all over France to-day depicting the Maid seated on her charger and holding aloft a banner of Christ the King, were shown.

Mr. Clarkin, B.A., moved a vote of thanks to Prof. Magennis, for his learned Lecture and dealt with the aims and objects of the Catholic Lecture Association. He referred to the evils wrought by such writers as Voltaire, Anatole France and Bernard Shaw, and stressed the need for sound Catholic Action in all matters.

Mr. John Butler, Chairman, U.D.C., seconded the vote of thanks, which which was put to the meeting by the Very Rev. Chairman, and passed with acclamation.

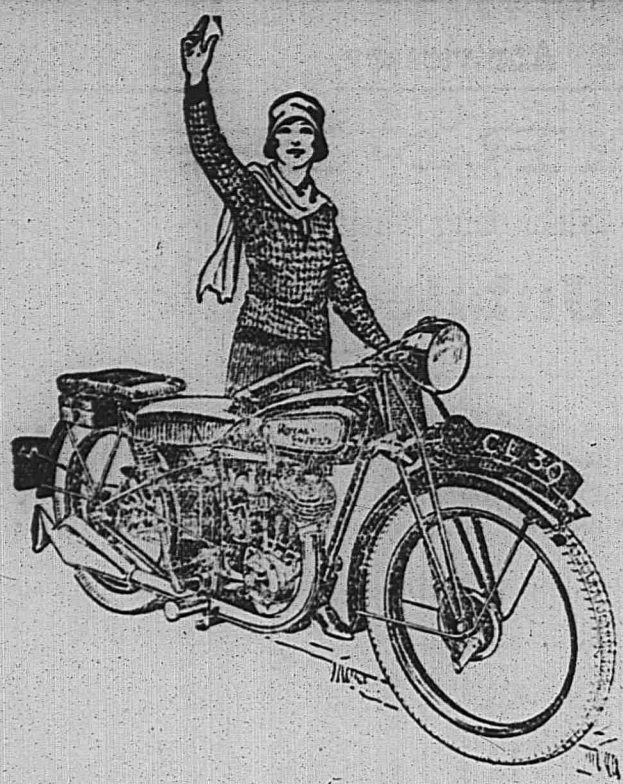
Prof. Magennis, suitably replied.

Success, which is now universally referred to as the A.I.V. process. In 1931 10,000 farmers and in 1932 13,000 farmers used this process in Finland. It has spread rapidly in Sweden and Norway, and investigations were made in other countries.

The process consists of the addition of certain acids to the fodder as it is being put into the silos, which are cheaply constructed circular containers, so as to develop a certain acidity in the fodder immediately. By means of the acid plant life is immediately destroyed, so that there are no losses through respiration and the bacteria and enzymes which cause losses of food nutrients, and particularly of protein, are rendered inactive. There is little or no rise of temperature, and the total loss of food value is calculated to be not more than 5 per cent. Exhaustive experiments have been carried out in Finland, and also in Sweden, regarding the feeding value. It is only necessary to refer to some practical results. A cow fed four months on A.I.V. fodder, with about 5 lbs. of hay per day, yielded 900 gallons of 4 per cent. milk in 1930 and 950 gallons in 1931 with no concentrated food whatever.

These are surely very striking results obtained by food grown on the farmer's farm. It has been too long accepted universally that winter milk production must inevitably involve the feeding of expensive cakes and meals. The idea of producing on the farm nutritious food with a high protein content adequate for high milk production without concentrated foods is comparatively new. The Finnish and German results quoted are a variant to suit these countries of the results obtained some years ago by the Professor of Dairy Farming of the University of Illinois, in which he set out to see what could be done in the way of milk production by growing highly nutritious forages on the farm and practically eliminating concentrated food. The crops were corn silage and alfalfa hay, and on these feeds alone cows produced over 800 gallons per annum.





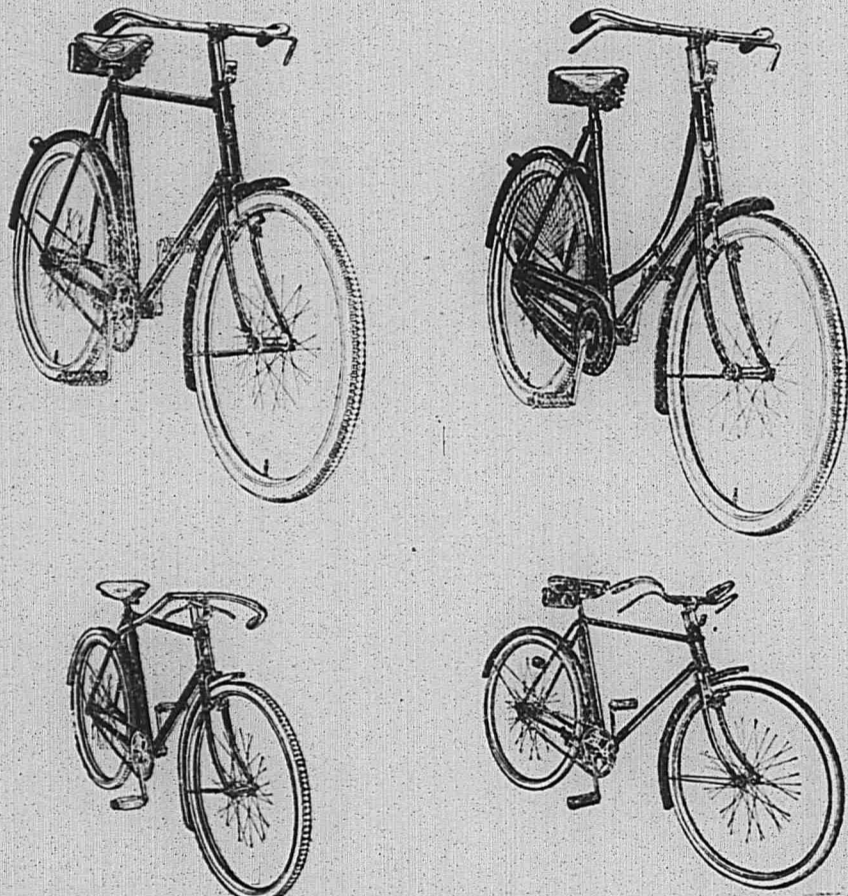
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JAMES COMET, IMPERIAL LIGHTWEIGHT  
(Three-Speed).  
CENTAUR TOURIST ALL-WEATHER DELUXE  
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LIGHT ROADSTER Three-Speed with front and rear expanding hub-Brakes.  
PRICES From—£3 5s. 0d., to £10 17s. 0d., or 8/6 monthly.

OLD CYCLES TAKEN IN PART PAYMENT—YOU DON'T REQUIRE TO BRING A GUARANTOR, ONE OF OUR MEN WILL CALL ON HIM TO GET THE EASY-PAYMENT FORM COMPLETED.



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Mutton and Lamb  
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Choice Hams and Home-Cured Bacon (mild) at 6d. per lb. Denny's Green and Smoked also stocked.

Consult our Price List before buying elsewhere. Orders to country centres delivered promptly and without extra charge.

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Oak Elm, Pannelled and Plain Coffins kept in stock. Our prices are the lowest obtainable.

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**D. O'REILLY & SONS,  
KILMATHOMAS.**

**Agricultural Conditions**

ON 1st. APRIL.  
Weather and Work.—The effects of the blizzard of snow experienced at the end of February continued to manifest themselves during the first week in March, when, owing to the melting of the snow, rivers became swollen, and in many cases over-ran their banks, flooding the adjoining lands. Most low-lying lands were water-logged for several days. After that, the weather was variable; in some parts of the country it continued wet and harsh until the end of the third week, in other parts it became dry and genial at the close of the second week, and in almost all parts it was fine and warm from the end of the third week until the close of the month. Indeed, in some places the weather conditions in the last week of the month were summerlike. Outdoor work was greatly retarded over large areas of the country during the first three weeks, and while considerable leeway was made up in the closing days of the month, farming operations were not quite so well advanced as at the corresponding time last year. Nevertheless, considerable headway was made with the preparation of the land for root crops and with the planting of potatoes and the sowing of the cereal crops.

Food Supplies for Live Stock.—Pastures remained comparatively bare during the month, affording very little keep for live stock. The genial weather during the closing week, however, stimulated growth and fields were looking fresh and green at the end of the month. The reserves of fodder were called upon to a considerable extent during March and the latter part of February, and supplies remaining were in most instances estimated to be just sufficient to tide feeders over the period that must elapse before the grass season begins. Adequate stocks of mangels and turnips remained on hands on most farms, and these, with the plentiful supplies of potatoes and oats available, were fed to animals on the farms. Live stock were reported to be healthy and in fair condition, and no serious outbreaks of disease were notified from any part of the country.

Cereals.—Good supplies of oats were on offer at all markets held during the month, supplies in many cases being in excess of the demand. Good quality seed oats, realised up to 15s. per barrel for white, and up to 14s. per barrel for black in most of the provincial markets. These prices were from 4s. to 5s. less than those obtaining at the corresponding period of last year. Complaints were received from many districts that home-grown seed oats on offer had not been properly cleaned, and, therefore, did not look attractive.

Seed barley was on offer by millsters at 21s. per barrel, while seed exchanged between farmers realised 17s. to 18s. per barrel.

In County Wexford, home-grown seed wheat sold at 30s. to 35s. per barrel for Red Marvel, and 25s. to 35s. for April Red. The prices current for imported seed of the same varieties were 42s. 6d. and 50s. to 55s. respectively.

Flax.—The bulk of the crop had been scutched at the close of the month, yields were up to average, and the quality good. Demand was slow, and prices ranged from 4s. to 55s. per cwt. The total quantity of flax grown this season, however, was the lowest on record. In County Monaghan, practically the whole of the crop had been sold at the end of the month, but in County Donegal much of it was still on the farmers' hands.

Potatoes.—Large surplus stocks of potatoes remained on hands at most farms at the end of the month. Demand during the month continued slow, and the supplies at most centres were in excess of demand. Prices at provincial markets for local consumption ranged from 1s. 9d. to 4s. per cwt., according to quality and district. In the counties in which potatoes are grown for export, large quantities remained unsold at the close of the month, the export demand having been very dull, at prices around 17/6 to 20/- per ton. Ample supplies of seed were available in all districts.

Winter Wheat, Oats and Catch Crops.—Winter wheat continued to make extremely satisfactory progress, and in most areas was looking healthy and vigorous at the end of the month. In some cases, owing to the high rate of germination, it was if anything too thick. Spring wheat was extensively sown under satisfactory conditions in March. It was reported from a number of districts that the areas under both oats and barley would be appreciably larger than last year. Catch crops were backward in some areas, but in more favoured areas it was anticipated that they would be ready for cutting about the end of the first week in April.

Cattle.—The provincial fairs held during the month of March were mostly of small dimensions, and buyers were in only moderate attendance. Except for well-bred cattle showing condition, demand was very poor and prices very low. Fat cattle continued in very quiet demand, mainly for local consumption. Trade in springers and down-calved coys was on the whole rather dull. Prices for all classes had a tendency to drop as the month advanced.

The following may be regarded as representing the average prices for the descriptions of stock at provincial fairs during the month:—

Calves under 1 month £1 5s. to £2 10s. Calves 1 to 9 months £2 10s. to £4 10s. First-Class Stores 9 to 12 months £4 10s. to £6. First-class Stores 12 months to 15 months £5 10s. to £8 10s. First-class Stores 15

months to 2 years £8 to £10 10s. First-class Stores 2 years to 3 years £10 to £13. First-class Stores 3 years and over £11 to £14 5s. Fat Bullocks and Heifers £12 10s. to £16. Best Fat cows £10 to £12 10s. Choice Springing Cows and Heifers £14 to £18 10s. Freshly Calved Cows £12 to £15.

Sheep.—Sheep suffered considerably from the severe weather experienced at the end of last month, and there were many losses. Flocks improved considerably during the more genial weather in March. Lambing was in full swing from the beginning of the month, and, except in late districts, was completed at the end of the month. The crop of lambs was reported to be up to average, although mortality was higher than usual owing to the effects of the severe weather. The demand for sheep continued fairly active during the month. Fat sheep sold at from 27s. to 48s. each, and lambs from 21s. to 35s. each.

Pigs.—The number of pigs suitable for the bacon trade on offer at the various marketing centres during the month was distinctly below the average for the time of year, and it was apparent that breeding stocks were not being maintained at their normal level. Demand was keen and prices improved progressively as the month advanced. The top prices quoted at the beginning and end of the month were 51s. per cwt. dead weight 38/3 per cwt. on the live weight basis, and 58s. per cwt. dead weight 43/6 live weight respectively. Bonhams were not in such plentiful supply as usual, but demand was active and prices for animals of 12 week old ranged from 15s. to 25s. according to quality and district.

Horses.—Trade in horses showed comparatively little change during the month. The fairs were small and demand and prices poor, except for first-class animals. Farm horses sold at £15 to £25 each, and made hunters up to £100 each.

Milk.—The genial weather was reflected in the improved yield. Supplies of milk reaching creameries were consequently in most cases above the normal for the time of year. Prices for milk delivered in February averaged 47d. per gallon with separated milk returned. Milk collected in counties Meath and Wicklow for retail sale in Dublin returned 11d. and 9d. per gallon respectively to the producers.

**AN IRISH REPUBLIC.**

**PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.**

President de Valera, speaking at the graves of the executed leaders of the 1916 Rising, in Arbour Hill Barracks, on Sunday, said:—"No words can fittingly commemorate the sacrifice of these men, except, indeed, the words of a new proclamation restoring the Republic they proclaimed, and gave their lives to defend."

"But the time has not come for that, and we must content ourselves today with the declaration that it is for that goal we strive, and that we shall not rest until we have reached it."

"So I ask you all, as we stand on this hallowed ground, to resolve in your hearts to do your part to complete the task of the men of Easter Week."

"It is a resolve not to be lightly taken," the President continued, "and it may not be easily or soon accomplished."

"But it is the only resolve worthy of a race that has never admitted conquest, and, however difficult it may be in fulfilment, it is only through it that Ireland can now hope to attain happiness and peace."

"Let us then, in God's Name, pledge ourselves to this high purpose, and while we are working to achieve it, let it be made clear that we yield no unwilling assent to any form or symbol that is out of keeping with Ireland's right as a sovereign nation."

**"FORMS" TO GO.**

"Let us remove these forms one by one, so that this State that we control may be a Republic in fact, and that when the time comes the proclaiming of the Republic may involve no more than a ceremony, the formal confirmation of a status already attained."

The President, who spoke in Irish and English, said that, in devoting himself to this task, they should bear in mind that to the leaders of Easter Week the Republic meant more than a form of Government, more than an independent Ireland.

They were not men who used words lightly, and when in their proclamation they guaranteed "equal rights and equal opportunities" to all citizens, they meant it. They meant that the handicaps which make it all but impossible for so many of our poorer citizens to live the life of rational beings should no longer be tolerated and that the opportunities for modest comfort and cultural development should be made available in due measure to all.

There was much to be done before they could claim that that guarantee had been fulfilled. If they were to refuse to undertake its fulfilment they would have to share the reproach directed by James Connolly against those who bubble over with enthusiasm for Ireland but witness unmoved the sufferings of so many of her people.

"We must," said Mr. de Valera, "make ourselves oblivious of the alien Government, and harken to Tone's exhortation to 'abolish the memory of all past dissensions.' Then indeed, we may place the cause of the Irish Republic—as it was placed in Easter Week—under the protection of the Most High God with full confidence that in His good time and with patient perseverance on our part, it will triumph."



NO. 121.—  
DOGS WITH SHORT LEGS.  
DACHSHUNDS BECOMING  
By "PHILOKOUON."

"POOR thing! He's so old that his legs are worn down," remarked a woman quite seriously when she saw one of my baset hounds. "Never mind," I replied, "they are long enough to reach the ground." Some of these short-legged dogs have a way of exciting ridicule, while others escape unnoticed. No one ever makes derisive remarks about our terriers whose legs are only a few inches long, but dachshunds have always been the victim of the wits. At one time, Germans who had a rough sense of humour delighted in caricaturing the little Teckels, as they are often called there. There is something whimsical about their general make-up that lends itself to this sort of thing.

Considered seriously, however, the dachshund is very much of a dog, and not merely an eccentricity, and he comes of an ancient race. Dogs of his shape, though with prick ears instead of drop, are to be seen on Egyptian monuments, and it is more than probable that the German name, Teckel comes from Teckal, one of the favourites of King Antioch II. The word dachshund is a combination of dachs, a badger, and hund, a dog. In the early days the English made the mistake of translating "hund" into "hound," and aimed at producing a bigish dog with heavy, houndy ears. Latterly there has been a reversion in favour of a smaller, smarter, more terrier-like animal, and the smooth dachshunds of the present time are uncommonly pleasing, exhibiting every sign of high breeding.

There is much to be said in favour of the German plan of dividing the smooths by weight, classes being made for those over 45 pounds, under 87 pounds, and between the two extremes. All three kinds are used extensively for sport on the continent, the size preferred depending upon the nature of the country, and the sort of work for which they are wanted. They are equally useful above or below ground, going to earth like a terrier, driving game to the guns, or tracking a wounded animal. A few of the miniature or dwarf dachshunds are now exhibited at English shows. In spite of their tobyish appearance, they are genuine sportsmen, and will enter a rabbit hole or beat covert for game.

From time to time we saw occasional long or wire-haired dachshunds at our shows in pre-war days, but it is only of late years that these varieties have been taken up seriously by British exhibitors. Now we have a lot of wires, and the long-haired are increasing in number. Although the wires resemble the smooths, when seen at a distance, except for their harsh coats and whiskers, it cannot be said that they are quite equal to them in type at present, but many find them very attractive. The long-haired are very showy dogs with their handsome coats and profusely feathered tails, and when the public has had the opportunity of seeing more of them their chances of finding a place among householders are promising. The chief criticism one has to offer against them is that most are a little too big. That is not to say that they are an outsize for ordinary purposes, for the heaviest of them would not weigh as much as a small cocker spaniel, but I am thinking of them in comparison with the smooths.



**GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.**

We have just completed a very big contract for Galvanised Wire Netting, and we will be in a position to offer it considerably less than last season. This Netting is made by one of the best manufacturers in the Kingdom, and is clear, bright and strong. Prices range from 1d. per yard. Special prices for rolls of 50 yards. HARPUR BROS., 48, Quay, Waterford.

**BAD COMPANY.**

"Patrick, you were on a bad spree yesterday." Yes, sir, I was. Bless me if I weren't lying in the gutter with a pig. Father Dunne, came along, looked at me and says he—"One is known by the company he keeps. And did you get up Pat?—No, but the pig did."

**NOT LIKELY.**

Mistress—Bridget, I wished the tomatoes served undressed. Bridget (entering at dinner hour, guests seated, with bowl of tomatoes, in scanty underclothing)—"Indeed ma'am I'll not take off another stitch if I lose my place."

**P. MOLLOY & SONS.**

SCULPTORS  
CALLAN AND DUNGARVAN.  
Beg To Announce They  
HAVE OPENED A BRANCH YARD  
IN JOHN STREET, KILKENNY  
AND CAN SUPPLY ALL CLASSES OF  
MONUMENTS  
IN MARBLE, LIMESTONE AND GRANITE  
CELTIC CROSSES A SPECIALITY  
Moderns Prices.  
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FREE.

**HAY BARN.**

BIG REDUCTIONS IN PRICE OF  
HAY BARN FOR 1932.  
Galvanised Corrugated Sheets,  
B.O.W. Quality.  
COWHOUSES ERECTED TO SUIT  
ALL FARMS.  
By Buying from us you will save from  
£20 to £30.

Write for Prices and Specifications.  
All Classes of Doors and Frames; also  
Window Frames and Sashes made to  
order at very reasonable prices.  
Best Quality Coffins of Oak, Elm and  
Deal Supplied at Shortest Notice.

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HAY BARN CONTRACTORS,  
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THOMAS BARRY,  
15 Mary Street,  
Wish to inform the general public  
that he is now carrying on UNDER-  
TAKING in all Branches.

Oak, Elm, Pannelled and Plain  
Coffins Kept in Stock.

Also Windows, Pannelled Doors,  
Carts, Drays, Wheels,  
Kept in Stock and made to Order.

**Loans Are Now Obtainable**

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Estimates with Terms of Repayment  
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FAMILY BUTCHER,  
SQUARE, DUNGARVAN.**

A Constant Supply Of  
BEST BEEF AND MUTTON  
KEPT ALL THE YEAR ROUND.  
Also LAMB and VEAL when in season

ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.  
We pay the highest Prices for all  
Classes of HIDES and SKINS.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.  
Note Address—  
Corner of MAIN ST., & SQUARE.

# FANCY TEA CADDIES.

1lb., 2lb., 3lb., 5lb., 10lb.

Special Offer of FREE TIN with every Pound of MERRY'S Delightful TEA.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

ROBERT A. MERRY & CO., LTD. DUNGARVAN.

## CAPPOQUIN NOTES.

### AS OTHERS SEE US.

From an interesting and neatly-compiled Brochure dealing with Waterford City and all the towns and beauty spots in the Co. Waterford, published by the Irish Tourist Association, 45, Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, we take the following brief article dealing with the town made famous by "The Old Cornerstone": "Cappoquin enjoys a delightful situation on the river Blackwater, with great hills rising behind it, and surrounded by a beautiful wooded country.

Here the Blackwater turns southwards in its course towards the sea, its banks adorned with craggy heights and woodland scenery all along its winding course to Youghal. Many picturesque residences overlook the river, among them being Stranacally Castle, Dromana House, Ballinacry House, etc., and along the banks also will be seen the ruins of Molana Abbey on a spit of land jutting out from the shore.

About three miles to the north of Cappoquin is the far-famed Mount Mellary of the Trappist or Cistercian Order. Situated on the southern slope of the Knockmaldown Mountains, the site chosen by the Monks one hundred years ago was then a barren waste. To-day the visitor must marvel at the transformation, as here is a group of the finest buildings, including the Monastery Church, Seminary and Guest House, while all around, the land has been converted into a splendid farm.

It is, altogether, a most interesting place to visit. Whilst the above contains nothing that is new to the inhabitants of Cappoquin, it should be of interest to the thousands of readers of the "Observer" in other parts, both at home and overseas, to know something of the manifold charms of this fair and fertile region which is as rich in historical interest as it is in scenic beauty.

The magnificent scenery and the many stately buildings along the banks of the Blackwater, between Cappoquin and Youghal, have often won the highest admiration of tourists who had visited some of the leading beauty spots in Europe, but this was in the good old days when an up-to-date steamer service was run each Summer between the two towns. With the advent of motor car traffic, this popular service had to be discontinued many years ago, and more recently, because of the motor along the road from Cappoquin to Youghal now see nothing but a dull and uninteresting countryside, when it is not completely obscured from view by clouds of dust, and lose all the pleasure and charm to be derived from a delightful steamer trip of 18 miles, such as was experienced in the happy days that are now, alas, no more!

**SUCCESSFUL RETREAT.**  
A week's Retreat for the women and girls of the town and parish was opened at the Convent of Mercy, Shanbally, on Easter Monday morning by the Rev. Father Gerard, O.S.F., Waterford. The religious exercises for the week consisted of Mass each morning at 8 o'clock followed by an interesting Lecture and Holy Communion, while Confessions were heard from 11 o'clock.

Rosary, a sermon and Benediction followed at 7 o'clock each evening, the sermons being of a particularly eloquent, impressive and appealing nature which made a great impression on all. We are glad to be able to state that the ladies of the town and parish availed themselves to the fullest extent of the grand opportunity offered for displaying their faith and fidelity towards the Sacred Heart, and the large numbers who regularly attended both the morning and evening devotions proved a striking and edifying tribute to their religious fervour and Catholic faith, and must have gladdened the heart of Father Gerard, and brought great joy and consolation to the Rev. Mother and the good Sisters of the Mercy Order, who had so kindly organised the Retreat.

At the closing evening service on Friday, the congregation was unusually large and a most impressive scene was presented, while on Saturday morning a record number received Holy Communion, which concluded a most successful Retreat for all concerned.

## THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SCHOOL.

Great disappointment is felt here over the prolonged delay in starting the building of the New Vocational Education School for Cappoquin which was passed by the Vocational Education Committee in Dungarvan several months ago.

It is now well over three years since the necessity for this school was first pointed out by Messrs. M. F. Walsh, and Sean Curran, the two able representatives of Cappoquin on the Committee, but their efforts met with considerable opposition and obstruction for a long time, and it was entirely due to their persistent advocacy of the project that the building of the school was eventually agreed to.

The next step then was to get a suitable plan for the building prepared, and a fine plan of a splendid one-storey building was prepared by Mr. J. Bowen, Co. Surveyor, and unanimously approved of by the Committee. When this plan was submitted for approval to the Department in Dublin it was rejected by the "wiseacre" in authority, who insisted on a two-storey building, and accordingly further expense had to be incurred by getting Mr. Bowen to prepare a new plan for a larger school.

This plan provided for an imposing two-storey building of graceful lines and most ornate appearance which would be a striking addition to the appearance of Barrack Street, where it would be erected, and having been approved by the Committee, it was thought that nothing more remained to be done but to invite tenders for the work at the last meeting and get on with the job during the long summer days. At the last meeting of the Committee, however, a literary bombshell was dropped by the Department when they wrote that a two-storey building would be out of proportion with the other houses in the locality, and insisting that only a one-storey building should be erected, the plan for which they had already rejected!

This means that the original plan for a one-storey building, or another new plan, must be further submitted for approval to the Department, which will cause still further delay, so that the public can see that the members of the Committee are not in any way responsible for the present hitch.

There are many able-bodied workmen in Cappoquin at present out of employment who have been eagerly waiting for the building of this school to provide them with the much-needed employment which they are anxious to obtain, and we hope they will now put the blame for the delay in starting the work on the proper shoulders, and not on the members of the Committee.

We had often to condemn the "Red-tape" methods adopted in many instances under the British Government in the past, but we doubt if, even at their worst, those were more irritating than some of the methods now being adopted by certain Departments of our own Government.

**ANNUAL BULL SALE.**  
Mr. M. F. Walsh, M.I.A.A., will hold his Annual Bull Sale in his Sales Yard, Pound Lane, on next Thursday, May 4th, (Fair Day).

Large entries have already been received from several of the leading stock-breeders in the Counties of Waterford, Cork and Tipperary, and those having bulls for sale, but who have not yet entered same, are requested to do so as early as possible in their own interest, as all entries will be numbered in the Catalogues in the order received, so that all should understand the advantage of having an early number on the list.

**AUCTION OF FARM AT CLASHMORE.**  
On last Friday, Mr. M. F. Walsh, M.I.A.A., offered for sale by auction the compact farm at Ballyheeny, Clashmore, containing about 52 acres, the property of Mrs. R. Power, Clashmore.

The property was put up in two lots, but as the highest bid did not reach the reserve price the auction proved abortive, but the property still

remains open for sale by private treaty bids for same to be sent either to Mr. Walsh, Cappoquin, or Messrs. E. A. Ryan and Co., solicitors, Dungarvan, who have carriage of sale.

## PRICE OF PIGS.

While the prices of fat pigs have shown substantial reductions in various markets in the Free State within recent weeks, there has been no reduction in the Cappoquin Bacon Factory where the price has remained firm at 54/- per cwt., dead weight, for over the past month.

The efforts of this factory to stabilise the price of pigs in this manner has restored great confidence amongst pig-breeders over a wide area, and this is reflected in the unusually large supplies of pigs which have been pouring in from various parts of the counties of Cork, Tipperary and Waterford for the past few weeks, and it is reminiscent of old times to see between 150 and 200 pigs being killed here on several days each week now, and a profitable home market always available for the finished bacon.

## FRESH BUTTER MARKET.

Messrs. A. W. Paxman and Co., Lismore, have so far been the only buyers to attend the Fresh Butter Market in Cappoquin. For the first couple of weeks the price was 9d per lb. for best quality butter, but owing to the prolonged drought, and the absence of fresh grass for cattle, the quality showed a backward tendency last week and the price fell to 8½d per lb. After the copious rainfall of the past week, and its consequent benefit to pasture land, the quality of butter should show a marked improvement in a short time, and with this improvement, farmers many expect better prices from this old-established firm ere the Butter Season grows much older.

## IRISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

Mr. M. F. Walsh, Cappoquin, who is the accredited representative of the Waterford Co. Council on the Irish Tourist Association, attended the Annual General meeting of the latter body in the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on Tuesday, which accounted for his absence from the important meeting of the Co. Council held in Dungarvan on that day.

Few members of the Co. Council have been more regular in their attendance at its numerous meetings, and those of its numerous Committees than Mr. Walsh, since he first became a member, or have worked harder to forward the interests of their constituents than this gentleman, and we hope the electors will not forget this fact at the coming Co. Council elections on the 27th June, should he again decide to go forward for election.

## SEEDS IN BULK.

Early Flower of Spring Cabbage, 8d. per oz. Giant Green Curled Savoy, 8d. oz. Ailsa-Craig Onion, 1/9 oz. Rousham Park Hero Onion, 1/- oz. Giant Rocca Onion, 1/- oz. Superb Early Market Carrot, 8d. oz. Extra Early Snowball Turnip, 6d. oz. Extra large Broad Windsor Beans, 1s. qt. Scarlet Runner Beans, 2/- qt. Canadian Wonder Beans, 2/- qt. First Early Pilot Peas, 3/- qt. Giant International Peas, 3/- qt. Covent Garden Radish, 6d. oz. Aylon Castle Leek, 6d. oz. Exhibition Brussels Sprouts, 8d. oz. Choice Summer Spinach, 6d. oz. Crimson Ball Beet, 6d. oz. Long Green Trailing Vegetable Marrow, 6d. oz. All the Year Round Lettuce, 8d. oz. Veitch's Autumn Giant Cauliflower, 2/6 oz. Walcheran Cauliflower, 2/- oz. Snows Winter White Broccoli, 1/6 oz. Solid White Celery, 8d. oz. Champion Moss Curled Parsley, 8d. oz. Eckford's Extra Mixed Sweet Peas, 6d. oz. Carter's Onion Sets, 1/6 lb. Tobacco Seed is 5/- and 10/- packet, sufficient for 1 and 1/2 acre respectively. Over 400 varieties Carter's Choice Flower Seeds, every known variety at 6d. per pkt. All seeds sent post free.

HARPUR BROS. Seed Merchants, Waterford.

# GOLD!

I am paying HIGHEST PRICES FOR SOVEREIGNS AND OLD GOLD.

No piece is too small to turn into Cash.

J. B. COOKE, Watchmaker,

MAIN STREET, DUNGARVAN.

## Important Announcement.

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COACH PAINTING AND ALL CLASSES OF REPAIRS PROMPTLY AND NEATLY CARRIED OUT.

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Please Note Address:—

JAMES KIELY, Fair Lane, DUNGARVAN.

## Proposed Unification of National Health Insurance.

A meeting of Agents, Parish Secretaries and Employees of Approved Societies operating in the City and County of Waterford, Counties of Tipperary (South Riding) and Wexford, was held in the committee room, Town Hall, Waterford, on 20th inst, at which the following were present: Councillor Richard Stapleton, Mayor of Clonmel, and Mr. John O'Neill, Waterford (representing the Irish National Foresters' Society). Mr. Philip Bulbert, the Misses Margaret Patterson, and M. Bulbert (representing Tipperary S.R. Insurance Society). Messrs. John Cusack, Tramore, James F. Patterson, Clonmel, Thomas Hahessy, Rathgormack, William Power, Kilrosanty, Thomas Murphy, Dungarvan, James Lenihan, Newtown, John J. White, Dunhill, Thomas Bowe, Killea, Joseph Kelly, Lismore, Thomas Hahessy, Waterford, Patrick Phelan, Waterford, Thomas Keane, Four-Mile-Water, G. H. Kelly, Waterford, John Flynn, Abbeyside, Michael Veale, Waterford, Misses L. Foley, Portlaw, M. Shanahan, and A. Walsh, Waterford (representing S.S. Otteran and Cartilage Society). Mr. Thomas McCarthy, Secretary Irish National Trade and Labour Society, Ennisclorthy.

The Chair was taken by Councillor R. Stapleton, Mayor of Clonmel, on the proposition of Mr. Veale, seconded by Mr. Patterson.

On the proposition of the Chairman Mr. Veale, acted as Secretary to the meeting.

Apologies for inability to attend were received from—Miss Mary E. Moore, Ennisclorthy; Messrs. J. D. Lindsay, Waterford; Michael Murphy, Gorey; J. O'Brien, (A.O.H.) Carrick-on-Suir; Michael Brett, Clonmel; William Hourigane, Goulane, Old Parish; M. Kirwan, Ballinure, Thurles; John Crotty, Kilsheelan; Patrick Ennis, Wexford; M. F. Walsh, Cappoquin; Mr. McCarthy, Ennisclorthy, apologized for the absence of his Agents who were unable to travel owing to distance, and stated that they would be in agreement with any decisions arrived at the meeting, and that they were already taking steps to have their grievance brought before the Dail representatives in the Constituency.

The Secretary explained the object for which the meeting was called, namely, to consider the proposals in the Proposed Unification Bill as they affected the employees of Approved Societies.

A discussion ensued in which those present unanimously expressed their dissatisfaction at the inadequate proposals in the Bill, and after a full discussion the following resolution was proposed by Mr. John Cusack, Tramore, seconded by Mr. John O'Neill, Waterford, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved:—"That this meeting of Employees and Agents of the Approved Societies operating in the City and County of Waterford, Counties of Tipperary (South Riding) and Wexford, hereby request the Government and our representatives in An Dail to ensure that in any legislation abolishing Approved Societies provision should be made for the adequate compensation of all officials of such societies, whether whole or part-time, and beg to point out that a precedent as regards compensation to part-time officials has already been established, namely, under the National Insurance Act, 1929, compensation was granted to part-time officials of Insurance Companies, and we urge that at least compensation on similar terms should be granted to part-time officials of Approved Societies.

Further, we strongly protest against the inadequacy of the proposed compensation to whole-time officials of Approved Societies as outlined in the Proposed Bill, namely, the payment of a gratuity subject to a maximum not exceeding three years salary. Considering that many of the Officials have given over 20 years faithful service and had adopted National Health Insurance as their life vocation, in the event of their services being compulsorily dispensed with compensation should be granted on terms at least similar to those granted on the occasion of the Railways Amalgamation Acts, 1924-26; Electricity Supply Act, 1927; and the Dublin and Blessington Steam Tramways (Abandonment) Act, 1932, and we respectfully suggest to the Minister and urge our Dail representatives to ensure that the scheme of compensation which has been submitted to the Government by the Approved Societies' Association, based on the terms of the aforesaid Acts, should be included in any legislation for the compulsory abolition of Approved Societies and the termination of service of Officials.

Arrangements were made for deputations to wait on the Dail representatives in the respective constituencies.

Other business having been transacted, Mr. McCarthy, proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor of Clonmel for presiding at the meeting, which was seconded by Mr. Hahessy, and passed unanimously. In acknowledging the vote of thanks, the Mayor stated that he would do everything in his power in the interests of the employees of Approved Societies, many of whom have been in the service since the establishment of National Health Insurance in 1911.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Veale for his service in convening the meeting and acting as Secretary was proposed by the Mayor of Clonmel, seconded by Mr. Patterson and passed unanimously.

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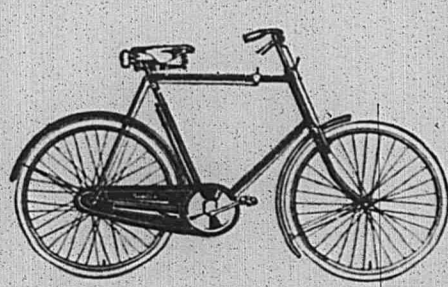
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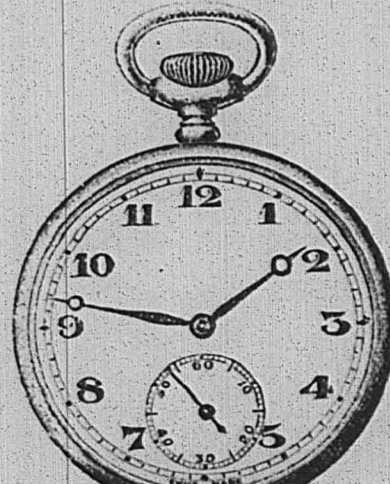
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